

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Auburn

other names/site number: 171-0008, 171-5001-0177

2. Location

street & number 320 N Main St. not for publication N/A
city or town Bowling Green vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Caroline code 033 Zip 22427

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceAuburn
Caroline County, VA**5. Classification****Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1, the main house is listed as contributing within the Bowling Green Historic District nomination

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
Domestic Secondary Structures

7. Description**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th century Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Metal
walls Wood
other Chimneys: Brick

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Auburn
Caroline County, VA

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1843-1940

Significant Dates 1843, 1875, 1925

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☒ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register
- ☒ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceAuburn
Caroline County, VA

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17.297 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 _____ 2 _____

☒ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jocelyn Pitts, M. Amanda Lee, Amber CourselleOrganization: Cultural Resources, Inc.date 12-12-05street & number: 2800 Patterson Avenuetelephone (804)355-7200city or town Richmondstate VA zip code 23221

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Alice Moterstreet & number 320 N. Main Streettelephone (804)633-2485city or town Bowling Greenstate VA zip code 22427

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Auburn
Caroline County, VA

Section 7 Page 1

7. Summary Description:

Located in Caroline County, Virginia, on the outskirts of the town of Bowling Green, Auburn is located approximately 1,050 feet west of Main Street down a tree-lined driveway and is surrounded by a landscaped lawn with cultivated fields beyond. Auburn was built circa 1843 as a three-bay, two-story, single-pile, side-passage plan house. There have been several additions to this frame Greek Revival house, including a two-story rear ell added during the late nineteenth century, and a sunroom added in the 1930s. Several porches have been added as well. The original part of the house still retains its side-passage plan and the additions maintain the overall integrity. There is one contributing outbuilding, a circa 1940 shed, and one non-contributing mid-twentieth century outbuilding, a frame garage, both located on the west side of the house.

Exterior Description:

Auburn, a circa 1843 Greek Revival dwelling, is a two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-passage plan house with late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century additions. The circa 1843 portion of the house stands on a raised English basement of five-course common bond brickwork. The additions rest on solid brick foundations and the porches have a combination of solid brick and brick pier foundations. The house is frame construction and clad in weatherboard siding. The windows are similar throughout the dwelling, with double-hung sash, simple wooden surrounds, and operational shutters. All roofs are covered in standing-seam metal and vary from a low-pitched hipped roof, which covers the circa 1843 portion and is characteristic of the Greek Revival style, to a shed roof, and a gable roof. From the late nineteenth century to circa 1930, the house was expanded with four additions including two late-nineteenth-century additions, an early-twentieth-century addition containing a kitchen and bathrooms, and a circa 1930 sunroom.

The east or primary façade of Auburn is distinguished by the circa 1843 portion of the house, which sits on a raised English basement. This portion of the house contains a first-floor entrance hall and parlor and two second-floor bedrooms. There are two three-over-three double-hung sash windows with simple, wooden surrounds at the basement level. Beneath the main entrance is the ghost of a window, which has been filled in with brick. The character-defining element, a Greek Revival side passage entry porch of less than full height, is located on the first floor. The entry porch rests on brick piers and has a wooden floor. Tuscan columns, later replacements, as well as Doric pilasters and a simple entablature define the porch,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Auburn
Caroline County, VA

Section 7 Page 2

which is covered by a low-pitched, standing-seam metal hipped roof. The original double entry doors have been replaced with a six-panel door, while the original size of the door opening has been maintained. Above the door is an operable transom window featuring an overlapping oval and diamond-shaped lattice design. The east façade of the central block features four-over-four double-hung sash windows on the first floor, and nine-over-six double-hung sash windows on the second floor. The windows have simple wooden surrounds with operational shutters.

The north façade of the central block is dominated by a centrally located, exterior-end chimney of a combination of five-course common bond and running bond. Adjacent to the chimney is a small shed-roof exterior entrance to the basement added circa 1980. The central block's south façade features a nine-light casement window at basement level and a nine-over-six double-hung sash window on the second floor flanked by shutters. The west façade of the central block features one six-over-six double-hung sash window at the second floor level, overlooking the lower-height rear additions.

The late nineteenth-century west or rear ell two-story addition is slightly shorter in height than the main block. It contains a first-floor dining room and hallway and a second-floor bedroom and hallway. This addition is flanked on the north and west facades by later additions, including a small one-and-a-half-story shed-roof addition located adjacent to the rear ell and sunroom, which contains a stairway. This rear ell addition features similar fenestration to the primary façade with nine-over-six and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. A large, centrally placed exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap is located on the west facade. The low-pitched hipped roof appears not to be the original roof, though still historic. Some interior details suggest that there was once a different roofline, and a historical description by a former resident lends credence to this theory by referencing dormers,¹ which no longer exist.

In the early twentieth century, the rear ell was expanded with a two-story hipped-roof addition to its north façade, which is two bays deep. This addition contains a first-floor kitchen and half bathroom and a second-floor full bathroom, closet space, and a hallway. The addition has a door opening from the first floor on the west wall to an early-twentieth-century one-story, one-bay porch resting on a brick foundation, with a wooden floor, and square columns that support a low-pitched hipped roof. The porch occupies the corner created by the junction of this addition with the rear ell. The windows in the addition are primarily nine-over-six double-hung sash on the first floor, with one three-over-one double-hung sash window, and six-over-six

Section 7 Page 3

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Auburn
Caroline County, VA**

double-hung sash windows on the second floor. On the east side of this addition is an early-twentieth-century one-story, one-bay projection formed by an enclosed porch that rests on a brick foundation and has a low-pitched hipped roof. One six-over-six double-hung sash window is in its east facade. This appendage now contains a portion of an interior hallway.

The circa 1930 sunroom is located on the south side of the house's central block. Standing one story tall, it is capped by a low-pitched standing seam metal roof. Nine, four-over-four double-hung sash windows line the east and south facades. On the south façade is a circa 1930 Colonial Revival porte-cochere, converted to a side porch very similar to the front entry porch. A single-leaf door leads from the sunroom to this porch, which rests on brick piers, has a wooden floor, and Tuscan columns supporting a low-pitched, hipped roof.

Located on the west end or rear of the rear ell is a circa 1940 screened porch. This one-story porch rests on a solid brick foundation and has square posts, which support the standing seam metal gable roof with exposed rafter tails. The gable is edged by a small pent roof. Screens line the south, west, and north walls, and there is one entrance from the porch on the south façade, and one on the north.

Interior Description:

The basement of the circa 1843 house, or main block, mirrors the side-passage plan on the first floor. A load-bearing wall divides the two rooms, the south room being the smaller of the two. The basement has a poured concrete floor, walls of five-course common bond brickwork, and a ceiling with exposed first-floor joists. The south room was once a storage room with stairs leading to the first floor.² On the south wall, there is a window and an opening with a small, wooden door, which appears to have originally been used for loading a firewood bin. This feature is no longer functional. A small closet and a winding stairway lead to the first floor of the late-nineteenth-century addition, located on the western side of the room. There is a door and a centrally located pass-through window with wooden double doors in the wall separating the two rooms. The northern room, once used as a dining room,³ has an exterior entrance on the north side. There are ghosts of a fireplace on the north exterior wall and a window on the west wall. The window opening in this room was infilled with concrete block.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Auburn
Caroline County, VA**

The first floor of the main block has a two-room, single-pile, side-passage plan. Both rooms retain their historic function, with the hall serving as the formal public entrance to the house and the parlor acting as the public gathering space. The main entrance to the house is located at the east end of the hall. The additions to the circa 1843 house are accessed through a door located on the west wall of the hall. The location of the stairs is still visible in the hall as indicated by the ghost marks (interruptions in the floorboards) on the floor. The hall, as well as most of the house, has wood flooring, some of which is original. The hall features baseboard and chair rail throughout. Period doors with period hardware and HL hinges have replaced the original front door and most of the doors in the house. Centrally located on the north side of the hall is a doorway to the parlor. In the parlor, there are two windows on the east wall and a fireplace framed by a mantel with Tuscan columns on the north wall.

On the second floor, a narrow hallway spanning the length of the west side provides access to the two bedrooms. This hallway has one window facing west. In the south bedroom, located above the entrance hall, there is a ghost mark in the floorboards, indicating where the stair was once located. This room has one window facing east and one window facing south. Previously, in the north bedroom, there was a fireplace and a window on the north wall; both are now sealed off. This room has two windows that face east. Both bedrooms retain their historic use.

The late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century additions on the west side of the main block were built at a lower level because they are not on a raised basement as is the circa 1843 house. The doorway on the west side of the circa 1843 entrance hall leads to a landing with an entrance to the sunroom and a small closet to the south and a window to the west. One flight of stairs leads down to the first-floor hallway and the other flight leads up to the second-floor hallway of the late-nineteenth-century addition. The north portion of the first-floor hallway is the enclosed early-twentieth-century porch, which has one window facing east. This hallway provides access to the dining room and kitchen, located to the west, and the basement, to the east. The first floor of the late-nineteenth-century addition has one room used currently as a dining room. Prior to its use as a dining room, it functioned as a bedroom.⁴ There are French doors to the hallway to the east, two windows facing south, a door to the circa 1940 rear porch to the west, and a door to the kitchen to the north. On the west wall, there is also a fireplace framed by a mantel. This room has the same wainscoting as the hall. The first floor of the early-twentieth-century addition is a modernized kitchen and a small half bathroom. In the kitchen, there is a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Auburn
Caroline County, VA**

door to the rear side porch to the west, two windows facing north, and a door to the hallway to the east. West of the kitchen is a half bathroom with one small window facing west.

On the second floor, there is a hallway that spans the east side of the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century additions. Near the northern end of the hall, there is one window that faces east and two that face north. On the east side, there are stairs leading to the hallway on the second floor of the circa 1843 house. A portion of the ceiling and trim above the stairs indicates that there was once a different roofline on the late-nineteenth-century addition. This hallway provides access to the bedroom above the dining room (late-nineteenth-century addition) and the adjacent modernized bathroom and closet above the kitchen (early-twentieth-century addition). These spaces retain their historic uses. In the bedroom, there are two windows facing south and one facing west. On the east side of the room, there is a closet with an angled doorway, also providing evidence of an altered roofline. The bathroom has one door to the hallway to the east, a window that faces north, and one window that faces west.

Most rooms retain their historic function and although there are additions, they are historic and maintain the house's integrity through the use of similar materials, style, and colors. Auburn is an excellent example of Greek Revival domestic architecture merging with local vernacular building traditions.

Outbuildings:

To the west of the house stand one non-contributing resource and one contributing resource. The non-contributing resource is a one-story, gable-front frame garage built in the mid-twentieth century. This garage rests on a poured concrete foundation and is covered in weatherboard siding. There is a garage doorway on the east façade and one six-over-six double-hung sash window on both the north and south sides. Fifty feet west of the garage, stands the contributing one-story concrete block shed, which rests on a concrete block foundation. This shed was constructed circa 1940. On the north or principal façade, there is a central door and one six-light casement window. There are no openings on the west side. On the south façade, there are two six-light casement windows and on the east façade there is one nine-light casement window. This building has a central chimney that serves a woodstove and a shingled central gable roof with exposed rafter tails. A small front-gabled roof forms an overhang above the entry. The interior space is divided into two rooms; however, the original function of this building is unknown.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Auburn
Caroline County, VA**

Setting:

A long circular driveway partially lined by cedar trees and boxwoods fronts the property and continues along the south side of the house. The current driveway comprises a portion of the road that once provided access to Auburn from North Main Street and Paige Road. Various hardwood trees and bushes surround the property with planted flower gardens to the south and west side of the house. Remnants of a walkway leading to a gate are visible on the south side of the house and may have originally opened onto a garden. The landscape beyond the immediate yard consists of large open fields. The ruins of outbuildings are located in the woods beyond the cultivated field. Artifacts dating to the mid to late-nineteenth century and accounts suggest that there are archaeological remains related to outbuildings associated with the nineteenth-century occupation of the dwelling.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Auburn
Caroline County, VA

Built circa 1843 for Clerk of Circuit Court, Robert Hudgin, Auburn is located in the town of Bowling Green in Caroline County, Virginia.⁵ This dwelling is the northernmost house within the town limits and continues to maintain its rural setting. It began as a two-story house with a single-pile, side-passage plan, built during a period when Bowling Green was becoming established as a small courthouse town. The various owners of Auburn expanded the house as the economic, social, and technological developments took place throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The transition of popular architectural styles on a local and vernacular level is also seen in the construction of this house. Some architectural elements are characteristic of the Georgian style, while the house mostly reflects the Greek Revival style. All additions are historic and maintain the overall style and integrity of the house. One contributing shed still stands west of the house. This house meets National Register Criterion C for its local significance as an example of vernacular building traditions, principally in the Greek Revival style. The house retains its overall character-defining architectural elements as well as its setting.

Historical Background:

Auburn sits within the Bowling Green Historic District, which was listed on the National Register in 2003. Bowling Green, named after John Hoomes' eighteenth-century plantation, is approximately thirty miles north of Richmond and twenty miles south of Fredericksburg, Virginia. In 1794, the legislature decided to move the Caroline County courthouse to the land owned by John Hoomes, owner of this large amount of land including the present-day town and surrounding area. After this move, the town began to grow. John Hoomes died in 1805, and his estate was later divided among his children upon his wife's death in 1822. A plat map indicates that the land including the current Auburn tract was owned by Richard Hoomes' heirs and the adjacent land was owned by Armistead Hoomes. By the late 1820s, the Hoomes' estates were divided and sold.⁶

In 1827, Robert Hudgin (1802-1892) came to Caroline County from Fredericksburg, Virginia to assist the Clerk of the Circuit Court in organizing the court's records and documents. From 1831 to 1845, he served as the Clerk of the Circuit Court and then became a lawyer.⁷ Hudgin arrived in Bowling Green as the Hoomes' estates were divided, so it is possible that Hudgin bought the Auburn tract from the estate of Richard Hoomes. Most of the Caroline

Section 8 Page 8

County land records from this period are missing, but there is record of Hudgin owning this land

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Auburn
Caroline County, VA

as early as 1834. In that year, he was taxed on a house and 75.5 acres. Later tax records indicate that the current house was built in 1843, with a building valuation of \$1,000 dollars.⁸

Robert Hudgin arrived in Caroline County at a time when Bowling Green was in a period of transition. As more people and businesses came to the Bowling Green area, the town grew and became more prosperous. A few years after Hudgin came to Caroline, a new courthouse replaced the old one, which was in poor condition. Not only were the local government and businesses becoming more established, but more permanent buildings were replacing the earlier, temporary homes and stores.⁹ By the time Hudgin built the circa 1843 portion of Auburn, Bowling Green was an established, small town. The tract of land on which Auburn stands was an ideal place for Hudgin to live due to its proximity to the courthouse, as well as a sizable amount of land on which to farm.

During the Antebellum period, the architecture of Caroline County was also in a state of transition from the Federal to Greek Revival styles. Because of the county's rural character, the earlier architectural styles were slower to give way to the newer styles found in more populated areas. As land was divided and sold, more permanent homes were built, as people gained prosperity. Most of these houses were vernacular in style with some elements and combinations of popular styles of the period, both of which are reflected in Auburn. The frame single-pile, side-passage plan house reflects the vernacular traditions found in Caroline County in the early-to mid-nineteenth century. However, area homes, like Auburn, were also built on raised English basements, with symmetrical facades, both elements of the Georgian style. The Greek Revival elements are the white exterior, symmetrical principal façade, an entry porch with Tuscan columns and simple entablature, a rectangular transom, the tall first floor windows, and low-pitched hipped roof.

As Robert Hudgin became more prosperous throughout his ownership, he purchased and sold portions of the land surrounding Auburn a number of times. By 1844, the acreage had grown from 75.5 acres to 305.5 acres. By the time he sold the property to his son, Walter G. Hudgin (1833-?), in 1861, the tract of land associated with Auburn had increased to 1,040 acres.¹⁰

Section 8 Page 9

The first official record, in which the house is named "Auburn," was in the 1861 deed from Robert Hudgin to Walter Hudgin.¹¹ During his ownership, Walter Hudgin served in the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Auburn
Caroline County, VA**

Civil War and was a lawyer in the town of Bowling Green. In 1864, he sold Auburn to Catherine Lewis. During Lewis' ownership, records indicate the first use of tenant farmers' as workers on the farmland surrounding Auburn. The principal crops grown at Auburn during Lewis' ownership were corn and oats. In 1874, Lewis rented the house to George Broaddus. This rental agreement refers to Auburn as a farm and mentions a garden and white-washed outbuildings and fences near the house.¹² The circa 1843 house still maintained its original form. There is no documentation of alterations until subsequent owners.

In 1875, Eustace Conway Moncure (1836-1921) became the next owner of Auburn. E.C. Moncure had lived in Caroline County his entire life prior to buying Auburn¹³ and was very involved in the community. When Moncure became the owner of Auburn, he had already opened a law firm in Bowling Green. He later became a judge, won the election for Commonwealth's Attorney for Caroline, and became a delegate in the House of Representatives in 1904-5.¹⁴

By 1875, the tract of land associated with Auburn had decreased to less than 150 acres; however, during E.C. Moncure's ownership, the tract once again increased.¹⁵ Tenant farmers farmed some of the land. Corn, oats, tobacco, and wheat were among the crops grown and stored in barns in the fields. There were also gardens and orchards in the vicinity of the house. Goats, horses, turkeys, chickens, guineas, ducks, cows, and pigs were among the animals raised on the farm.¹⁶

There were many outbuildings associated with Auburn during the Moncures' residence. In 1889, a fire insurance policy states that there was a "two-story frame and shingled kitchen building" located approximately thirty feet from the house.¹⁷ By the early twentieth century, accounts state that there were barns, a carriage house with a men's privy attached, a women's privy, a kitchen, a henhouse, stables located 50 yards from the house, an icehouse located 300 yards from the house, a well, and sheds. Beyond the kitchen, there was a white two-story cabin with one room on each floor. The Moncure's cook and her children lived in this building. By the early-twentieth century, E.C. Moncure's old law office fell out of use and was converted into a building for raising turkeys.

Section 8 Page 10

During the late nineteenth century, there were the first recorded additions to the circa 1843 house. A two-story addition built onto the rear of the house originally functioned as a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Auburn
Caroline County, VA

bedroom space. As more space was needed and their social position changed, the house was adapted to fit those needs. By the early twentieth century, there were multiple generations living at Auburn, as well as frequent visitors. A north exterior entrance and a west interior entrance from the hall provided access to the basement dining room. The cook brought in food from an outside kitchen through the exterior entrance. Accounts state that a kitchen wing was added to the two-story addition by the early-twentieth century.¹⁸ The size and location of this kitchen are unknown due to its replacement by a later kitchen addition.

E.C. Moncure died in 1921 and left his estate to his wife, Fanny.¹⁹ Upon her death in 1925, the ownership of Auburn passed to David Bernard Powers (1874-1936). Powers was also a lawyer in Bowling Green and was elected Commonwealth's Attorney from 1928-1931.²⁰ In the late 1920s and into the 1930s, the Powers made the modern upgrades and built additions on to the house. In place of a previous kitchen wing, they built a two-story wing with a downstairs kitchen and an upstairs bathroom. Up until this point Auburn did not have indoor plumbing, electricity, or a furnace.²¹ The Powers also added a sunroom, with a porte-cochere. Popular in the early-twentieth century, the Colonial Revival style of the porte-cochere also maintains the circa 1843 house's Greek Revival style. David Powers left Auburn to his wife, Ruth, at his death in 1936.²²

Around 1940, the Craftsman-style gable-roof porch was added onto the west side of the house, which reflects another shift in popular styles. The shed, a contributing resource, was also constructed around this time; however, the building's original function is unknown. In the mid-twentieth century, the garage was built. In the late twentieth century, the porte-cochere was converted to a porch, the north exterior basement entrance was modified, the north porch was enclosed, and columns were replaced. Windows on the north façade of the circa 1843 house were sealed and weatherboards were replaced in areas. The interior stairs were also reconfigured. Modifications were necessary in order to maintain the house as a livable and usable space. These took place not only as the owner's needs changed, but as there had been termite damage and other deterioration.

All of the additions maintain the overall integrity of the circa 1843 house through the use of similar construction, materials, and colors. Like the circa 1843 house, the additions stand on
Section __8__ Page _11__

brick foundations, are of wood frame construction, and have low-pitched standing seam metal roofs. Other elements that maintain the historic appearance are the double-hung sash windows, taller first-floor windows, and Tuscan columns.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Auburn
Caroline County, VA

For the past 100 years, there was a farm road that led from North Main Street, past the house, and through the field to Paige Road.²³ This road is now driveway only to the house, but maintains Auburn's original primary entrance. Even as late as the 1940s, there were three outbuildings located near the house and two farm buildings located in the middle of the field to the west of the house.²⁴ Presently, there is a mid-twentieth-century garage and the contributing circa 1940 shed located to the west of the house. The ruins of the old office are in the woods near the fields. On the west side of the house, there is a depression, indicating the presence of a well. In the yard on the south side of the house, there are remnants of a walkway and a gate, which may have once led to one of the Moncure's gardens. There is also evidence of archaeological remains of the outbuildings associated with Auburn.

Today, the tract of land associated with Auburn has been reduced to approximately seventeen acres. During the mid-twentieth century, several tracts of the original Auburn acreage along Main Street were sold off in smaller lots, on which now stand ranch style homes dating to the mid to late twentieth-century. However, between Auburn and these newer homes is a stand of trees, which helps to maintain Auburn's integrity of setting.

Auburn's architectural significance lies in its incorporation of the changing popular architectural movements into local, vernacular designs and building traditions. Vernacular buildings tend to be either very simple in design or reflect the evolution and translation of popular styles. As a vernacular house, Auburn has elements of the Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. Auburn's most prominent architectural element, the Greek Revival entry porch which is less than full height, is the character-defining element which not only helps to date the building but also defines the house as a principal subtype of the Greek Revival style. During the period of 1830 to 1850, the Greek Revival style gained in popularity, and it was the predominant style of the period. This type of domestic architecture flourished in regions which underwent rapid settlement, one of which was Virginia. In rural areas, more accepted architectural styles are slower to give way to new designs. Other influences on vernacular dwellings are the owners, who take their cues from local, "high-style" buildings as well as what is fashionable on the national and state levels. Auburn is an example of a vernacular house which was influenced by local buildings as well as

Section 8 Page 12

popular styles on a national level and was adapted by a succession of owners. Auburn represents the type of home that would have belonged to professionals who were affluent in Caroline County. Due to their station in society as well as their access to various resources, the owners of Auburn not only incorporated the popular architectural styles but also technological advances, such as electricity and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Auburn
Caroline County, VA

plumbing, which modified the interior of the building to meet their needs. The house was expanded with additions and the interior has been adapted, but Auburn continues to retain its integrity within its historical context.

ENDNOTES

¹ Cordie Lee Moncure. *Memories of Our Childhood Days at "Auburn."* Correspondences compiled by the Author, 1976.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Caroline County Land Tax Records. Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

⁶ Stephen James. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Bowling Green Historic District (Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2003), 48.

⁷ F. Johnston, *Memorials of Old Virginia Clerks*. (Lynchburg, Virginia: J.P. Bell Company, 1888), 120.

⁸ Caroline County Land Tax Records. Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

⁹ Stephen James. Bowling Green Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2003), 49.

¹⁰ Caroline County Land Tax Records. Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

¹¹ Caroline County Deed Book. Caroline County Courthouse, Caroline County, Virginia.

Section 8 Page 13

¹² Eustace C. Moncure Papers. Rental contract between Catherine Lewis and George Broaddus, 1874. Manuscripts, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.

¹³ Eustace C. Moncure. *Reminiscences of the Civil War*. (Richmond: 1969. Reprinted from original, 1912).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Auburn
Caroline County, VA

¹⁴ Cordie Lee Moncure. *Memories of Our Childhood Days at "Auburn."* Correspondences compiled by the Author, 1976.

¹⁵ Caroline County Deed Book 56, page 322. Caroline County Courthouse, Caroline County, Virginia.

¹⁶ Cordie Lee Moncure. *Memories of Our Childhood Days at "Auburn."* Correspondences compiled by the Author, 1976.

¹⁷ Eustace C. Moncure Papers, Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. 1889 insurance policy for Auburn. Manuscripts, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.

¹⁸ Cordie Lee Moncure. *Memories of Our Childhood Days at "Auburn."* Correspondences compiled by the Author, 1976.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ E. Griffith Dodson. *The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia (1919-1939)*. (Richmond, Virginia: State Publications, 1939), 299.

²¹ Cordie Lee Moncure. *Memories of Our Childhood Days at "Auburn."* Correspondences compiled by the Author, 1976.

²² Caroline County Will Book 39, page 160. Deed from D. B. Powers to his wife, Ruth R. Powers, 1936. Caroline County Courthouse, Caroline County, Virginia.

²³ Cordie Lee Moncure. *Memories of Our Childhood Days at "Auburn."* Correspondences compiled by the Author, 1976. United States Geological Service. *Bowling Green, Virginia* Quadrangle, 1972. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

²⁴ United States Geological Service. *Bowling Green, Virginia* Quadrangle, 1949. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Section 9 Page 14

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Auburn
Caroline County, VA

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Section 9 Page 15

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Auburn
Caroline County, VA

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Section 10 Page 16

UTM References:

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 18	292955	4214847	2 18	293158	4214898
3 18	293209	4214852	4 18	293514	4214933
5 18	293585	4214760	6 18	293387	4214719

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Auburn
Caroline County, VA**

7 18 292935 4214770

Verbal Boundary Description:

Boundaries for Auburn are the entire 10.147 acre lot as shown on the Caroline County, Virginia tax map, parcel 43-4-11R, as well as the adjacent 5.87 acre lot (43-4-19R) and 1.78 acre lot (43-4-21R). The total nominated acreage is 17.297.

Boundary Justification:

These boundaries are the present legal boundary lines for the parcel of land that the house stands on, as well as two adjacent parcels of land also owned by Dr. and Mrs. Moter. All parcels are historically associated with Auburn.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Auburn
Caroline County, VA**

Section Photographic Data **Page** 17

Photo List

Property Name: Auburn

Location: Caroline County, Virginia.

Photographer: Amber Courselle

Date of Photographs: October 1, 2004

Negatives filed: Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia.

VDHR negative number: 22433

1. General view of main house and surroundings, view to southwest.
 2. Main House, east and north facades, view to southwest.
 3. Main House, east facade, view to northwest.
 4. Main House, north and west facades, view to southeast.
 5. Main House, south and west facades, view to northeast.
 6. Outbuildings, southwest of main house, view to the southwest.
 7. Main Entrance, interior of main house, view to the east.
 8. Parlor, interior of main house, view to the east.
 9. South room in basement, interior of main house, view to the southeast.
 10. Hall, interior of main house, view to the north.
 11. Stairs, interior of main house, view to the north.
 12. Ceiling detail, interior of main house, view to the east.
 13. Bedroom in late-nineteenth-century addition, interior of main house, view to the south east.
 14. Bedroom in circa 1843 house, interior of main house, view to the southwest.
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